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STRATEGIES IN THE FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES IN TAMIL

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1. INTRODUCTION: TRADITIONAL TAMIL GRAMMARS AND MODERN LINGUISTS ON ADJECTIVES

Linguists differ in their opinions in taking adjective as a grammatical category. Scholars like Asher, Lehman and Kothandaraman take adjective as a grammatical category in Tamil. There is a complete lack of agreement among grammarians whether to consider adjective as a form class in Tamil. The difficulty in providing an operational definition for adjective crops up due to this reason.Lehman takes adjective as a syntactic category only. According to Lehmann (1989:131), "The lexical category of adjective is another syntactic category in Modern Tamil which has evolved in a diachronic process". Adjective can occur as an attribute in pre nominal position as modifier of a head noun in a noun phrase.

The traditional grammars of Tamil talks elaborately about nouns and verbs only. It appears that they have not treated adjectives and adverbs as separate categories in Tamil. They treat adjectives as relative participial forms of appellative verbs (kuRippup peyareccam) and relative participial forms of regular verbs (terindilaip peyareccam). The qualitative adjectives are reconstructed as qualitative nouns.

peeraacai 'extreme eagerness' < *perumai* 'bigness' + *aacai* 'desire'
ciRRaamal 'small lily' < *ciRumai* 'smallness' + *aampal* 'lilly'

2. THREE TYPES OF CATEGORIZATING ADJECTIVES

There are at least three kinds of opinion regarding the categorization of adjectives:

1. Adjective is a separate grammatical category.
2. Adjective is not a separate grammatical category but a sub-category of noun or verb.
3. Adjective is a mixed grammatical category

Adjectives come before a head noun as a modifier (ex. *periya nduul* 'big book'). It can be followed a determiner (ex. *indtaperiya puttakam* 'this big book'). When adjective occupies the predicate slot, it is pronominalized (ex. *andta nduul periyatu*'that book is a big one'). Adjectives can be classified into simple adjectives (ex. *ndalla* 'good', *periya* 'big') and derived adjectives (*azhaku* 'beauty' + *aana* > *azhakaana* 'beautiful', *uyaram* + *aana* > *uyaramaana* 'high'). There is still some dispute over considering *aana, uLLa, illaata* the relativized forms of verbs *aaku* 'become', *uL* 'be', ill 'not' as adjectivalizer or not. Both adjectives as well as relative participle forms occur before a noun. But relative participle form of verbs co-occur with adverbial elements like *uTan* 'immediately', pin 'after', *piRaku* 'after', *pootu* 'at that time', *mun* 'before', *maTTum* 'up to', *varaikkum* 'up to' to form adverbial clauses (ex. *vandta uTan* 'immediately after coming', *vandta pin* 'after coming', *varum mun* 'before coming'). Adjectives (from appellative verbs) do not behave like this (Paramasivam, 1983:194). Paramasivam includes relative participle forms of verbs, relative participle forms of appellative verbs, negative relative participle forms of verbs and adjectives formed by the adjectivalizer *aana* as adjectives. At the same time he identifies relative participle forms and negative relative participle forms as phrases and appellative relative participle forms and adjectives formed by the adjectivalizer *aana* as simple words.

Those who argue adjective as a word class points out the property of adjective not taking the plural suffix *kaL* and case suffixes. Those who consider that adjective comes under nouns, take adjectival forms as alternate forms of the concerned nouns. For example, in the compound *peeraapattu* (< *peer+ aapattu*), the modifying element *peer* is considered as an alternate form of*perumai* and *peeraapattu* will be analyzed as *perumai + aapattu*. The traditional grammars also carry the same opinion. There is no consistency in reconstructing the adjectives into nouns. For example *irumozhi* 'two language' is reconstructed as *iraNTu +mozhi* 'two language' and *mummuurtti* 'three gods' is reconstructed as *muunRu + muurtti*. There is no reason whey they cannot be analyzed as *irumai + mozhi* and *mummai + muurtti* respectively. There is no valid reason why *perumai, ciRumai* and*ndanmai* are not derived from the adjectival roots peer, *ciRu* and *ndal* by suffixing *mai*. Lakoff (1970) considers adjectives as verbs. There is enough justification in considering *peer, ciR,* and *ndal* as adjective or as a word class different form noun. In languages like English adjectives comes before a as a modifier and in where as a complement after be-verbs (ex. She is a beautiful girl. The girl is beautiful). In Tamil *aaku*/*aay* suffixed abstract nouns, which are in adverbial form and which come as complement before the be-verb *iru*, function as adjectives modifying the noun in subject slot apart form *aana* suffixed abstract nouns which function as adjectives before nouns under modification.

Examples:

avaL azhakaana peN

she beautiful woman

'She is a beautiful woman'

andta peN azhakaaka/azhakaay iru-kkiR-aaL

that woman beautifully be_PRES_she

'That woman is beautiful'

The same N+aaka/aay form function as adverbial if the verb in predicate slot is not a be verb.

andta peN azhakaaka paaTu-kiR-aaL

that woman well sing_PRES_she

'That girl sings well'

aaka/*aay* added to abstract nouns denoting emotions also functions as adverbs when collocated with be verbs such as iru and uL.

andta peN koopamaaka/koopamaay irukkiRaaL

that woman angrily be_PRES_she

'That woman is angry'

andta peN koopamaaka/koopamaay irukkiRaaL

that woman angrily be_PRES_she

'That woman is angry'

Kothandaraman (1973:94-100) considers *aaka* as a case marker.

3. TESTS FOR FINDING OUT ADJECTIVES

Gopal (1981:88-93) following Quirk et al (1976:231-34) and Nadkarni (1971:187-193), lists four tests to find out adjectives:

1. Intensifier *rompa* 'very' test.
2. Comparative test.
3. *eppaTippaTTa* 'what kind of' test.
4. Exclamation test.

Intensifier Test

The intensifier *rompa* 'very' can co-occur only with adjectives. If it is used with other attributes, it will not produce acceptable phrases.

Examples:

rompa ndalla paiyan

'very good boy'

**rompa va-ndt-a paiyan*

very come_PAST_RP boy

**rompa marap peTTi*

very wooden box

**rompa andta paiyan*

very that boy

**rompa cila paiyan*

very some boy

*rompa iraNTu paRavaikaL

very two birds

*rompa iraNTu maTangku kaTTiTam

very two times building

*rompa aaciriyar kaNNan

very teacher Kannan

Comparative test

Employing comparative test can identify adjectives. If the test is used with other attributes it will produce only ungrammatical phrases.

avan-ai viT-a ivaL ndalla-vaL

he_ACC leave_INF he good_she

'He is better than her'

**avan-ai viT-a ivaL va-ndta-vaL*

he_ACC leave_INF she came_she

**avan-ai viT-a ivarkaL cilar*

he_ACC leave_INF they few

**avan-ai viT-a ivarkaL iraNTu paRavaikaL*

he_ACC leave_INF two birds

**at-ai viT-a itu iraNTu maTangku kaTTiTam*

that leave_INF two times building

avan-ai viT-a ivan aaciriyar

he_ACC leave_INF he teacher

Interrogative Test: *eppaTippaTTa* 'what kind of' test.

Adjectives can be identified from other attributes by employing interrogative test using the interrogative word *eppaTippaTTa* 'what kind of'. By using the question word *eppaTippaTTa*, we can get answers as given in the first two phrases and not as given in the rest of the phases given below:

Possible answers

ndalla manitarkaL

'good men'

azhakaana manitarkaL

'beautiful men'

Impossible answers

va-ndt-a manitarkaL

'come_PAST_RP men'

aaciriyar manitarkaL

'teacher men'

cila manitrakaL

'few men'

Similarly, the answers for *eppaTippaTTa peTTi* 'what kind of box' is:

Possible answers

ndalla peTTi 'good box'

paLuvaana peTTi 'heavy box'

Impossible answers

marppeTTi 'wooden box'

Exclamation test

Adjectives can be differentiated from other attributes by exclamation test employing the exclamatory word *evvaLavu* 'how much'.

evvaLavu azhakaana paiyan!

how_much beautiful boy

'How beautiful boy he is!'

evvaLavu veekamaana kutirai!

how much fast horse

'How fast the horse is!'

evvaLavu pazhu-tt-a pazham!

how_much ripe_PAST_RP fruit

'How much ripped the fruit is!'

This test cannot be successfully employed for relative participles, quantifiers, appositional clauses and other noun phrases.

**evvaLavu va-ndt-a paiyan*

how_much came_RP boy

**evvaLavu cila peer*

how_much some persons

**evvaLavu iraNTu peer*

how_much two persons

**evvaLavu reNTu maTangku kaTTiTam*

how_much two times building

**evvaLavu aaciriyar kaNNan*

how_much teacher Kannan

evvaLavu as an exclamatory word can successfully collocated with nouns as compound nouns, but only to exclaim the quantity and not the quality.

evvaLau paiyankaL

'How many boys!'

evvaLavu marappeTTikaL

how_much wooden boxes

'How many wooden boxes!'

4. ADJECTIVES AS A SEPARATE CATEGORY

Generally, adjectives in Tamil are taken as a separate category on the basis of their syntactic behaviour and not from the point of view of their morphological features. But still they can be treated as separate category from the point of view of their morphological behaviour too. The adjectives of *peer* type (discussed in the later part) show some kind of morphological regularity.

This can be seen from the following information about *peer* type of adjectives. For example, *peer* occurs as *peer, perum* and *periya* while function as adjectives (the details are dealt in the later part of the paper). The adjectives with *iya, aiya*and *a* as adjectival suffixes (dealt in the later part of the paper) can be treated so on the following grounds.

1. They appear before nouns as modifiers.

   umaa oru periya paaTaki

   Uma one big singer

   'Uma is a good singer'

2. The adjectives can be intensified by intensifiers such as *mika.*

   umaa oru mikap periya paaTaki

   Uma one very big singer

   'Uma is a very good singer'

3. The adjectives can be modified by comparative propositions introduced by the comparative elements such as *viTa, kaaTTilum.*

   umaa raataiyai viTa mikap periya paaTaki

   Uma Radha_ACC than very big singer

   'Uma is very talented singer than Radtha'

4. If the adjectives function as predicates they occur in their pronominalized forms.

   paaTaki umaa raataiy-ai viTa mikap periya-vaL

singer Uma Radha_ACC more very talented_she

'The singer Uma is very talented than Radha'

5. The adjectives of the *periya*-type take pronominalizers such as *atu, avai,* etc.

   periya-tu 'big one', *kariya-tu* 'black one', *ndalla-tu* 'good one'

   periya-vai 'big ones', *kariya-vai* 'black ones', *ndalla-vai* 'good ones'

periy-van 'big man', *kariya-van* 'black man', *ndalla-van* ' good man'

6. The stop consonants (*k, c, t, p*) of the nouns which follows the adjectival suffix *a* of the adjectives of the *periya*-type do not geminate.

periya paiyan 'big boy'

ciRiya peTTi 'small box'

The first two statements are based on the syntax and the fourth and are based on morphology and the sixth based on phonology.

5. ADJECTIVES AS A GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY

Adjectives in Tamil can be taken as a grammatical category on the basis of their syntactic function. They come before the nouns to attribute them and they are not followed by a postposition. Bhat (1991) argues in details how adjective establishes itself as a separate category like noun and verb.

There is a pair of forms for a number of adjectives:

1. One is a bound form that has to be added immediately before a noun like a prefix.

   Examples:

   ndal 'good' found in the word *ndalaaci* 'good wish'

2. The other is an *a*-ending form that is independent.

   ndalla 'good' found in the phrase *ndalla eNNam* 'good thinking'

We have at least three alternative solutions in dealing with the paired form.

1. The bound form can be taken as an allomorph of the *a*-ending forms.

2. The bound form can be considered as a reduced form of its counterpart, which is a quality noun (ex. *ndanmai*'goodness' + *eNNam* > *ndalleNNam*, as proposed by the traditional grammarians).

3. The bound form can be considered as a root or base from which the a-ending forms are derived by the suffixation of the adjective maker -a.

The third alternative is not fruitful and productive as far as Modern Tamil is concerned. The second alternative indirectly supports the formation of a stem by truncation. The first alternative holds well. But if we do not give categorical status to the bound forms, the relation between many related forms will be denied. For example, the relation between *ndalla* 'good', *ndanku* 'well',*ndanRu* 'fine' *ndanmai* 'benefit', *ndalam* 'state of good

health' and *ndalloor* ‘great person’ cannot be established if these words are considered monomorphemic. The denial of categorical status to the bound form probably needs rethinking.

6. WHETHER TO CONSIDER RELATIVE PARTICIPLE FORM AS ADJECTIVE OR NOT?

There is not doubt that relative participle forms of verbs attribute the noun which follows them. So naturally one may doubt whether to consider the relative participle form of a verb as adjective or not. The difference between the adjectivalized forms such*periya* 'big', *ciRiya* 'small' and *koTiya* 'cruel' of appellative verbs *peri* 'be big', *ciRi* 'be small', *koTi* 'be cruel' and the adjectivalized forms (i.e. relaive participle forms) of the normal verbs is that the former is adjectivalized at the lexical level and the latter is adjectivalized at the sentential level. The adjuctivalization does not disturb the argument structure of the verb that is adjectivalized.

ndaan paLLiyil ndeeRRu paTitta paaTattai inRu avan paTittaan

I school_LOC yesterday studied_RP lesson today he studied_he

'He studied the lesson which I had studied in school yesterday'

Though adjectivalization changes the category of a verb into an adjective, it does not disturb its argument structure and its characteristic feature of expressing tense or negative. There is no need to give the adjectivalized forms of verbs in dictionary as their resultant meanings and acquired syntactic characteristics can be predicted. KTTA has listed only those relativized forms that are lexicalized into adjectives due to their idiosyncratic meaning.

7. POSITION OF ADJECTIVES IN NOUN PHRASE

The position of adjectives among the elements occuring in NP reveal that adjectives occur inbetween the noun and the relative participle form. If the relative participle form occurs in an NP, then the acceptable postion of adjective is after relative participle form.

va-ndt-a ndalla paiyan

come_PAST_RP good boy

‘the good boy who came’

ooTiya azhakaana kutirai

run_PAST_RP beautiful horse

‘the beautiful horse ran’

*ndalla vandta paiyan

*azhkaana ooTiya kutirai

In the case of compound noun the adjective cannot immediately attribute the head noun (i.e. It cannot occur inbetween the constituents of the compound noun.) The adjective precedes the compound noun.

*mara ndalla peTTi

wooden good box

*pon azhakiya cankili

golden beautiful chain

ndalla marappeTTi

‘good wodden box’

azhakiya pon cangkili

‘beautiful golden chain’

The demonstratives generally precede the adjective.

andta ndalla paiyan

‘that good boy’

indta azhakiya ciRumi

‘this good girl’

?ndalla andata paiyan

good that boy

?azhakiya indta ciRumi

beautiful this girl

The qunatifiers like *cila* ‘few’, *ovvoru* ‘each’, *iraNTu* ‘two’, *mutalaavatu* ‘first’, etc. can be interchanged with adjectives.

ndalla cila manitarkaL

‘good few men’

cila ndalla manitarkaL

‘few good men’

ndalla ovvoru manitarum

‘good each one of good men’

ovvoru ndalla manitarum

‘each one of good men’

ndalla iraNTu ciRumikaL

‘good two girls’

iraNTu ndalla ciRumikaL

‘two good girls’

ciRandta mutalaavatu paiyan

‘best first boy’

mutalaavatu ciRandta paiyan

‘first best boy’

8. GOPAL'S CONCLUDING REMARKS ON ADJECTIVES

Goapal’s concluding remarks on adjectives need to be explored here.

> “The conclusion arrived at is that adjectives are not a separate part of speech and are only separate category like that of infinitives and verbal participles. The various forms which are considered to be adjectives in Tamil by various scholars which in reality are not adjectives have been taken for study in detail ... and rejected as they do not account for certain syntactic requirements. That is, the demonstratives, quantifiers, numerals, nominal compounds, participles are not considered as adjectives. And certain syntactic tests have been posited to identify adjectives. ... A constrictive study of English and Tamil is undertaken ... in order to show adjectives in Tamil in the surface structure behave differently from adjectives in English.... different forms of adjectives are taken up and it has been shown that the shape cannot determine an adjective and it must be treated as a syntactic category rather than a morphological category.” (Gopal, 1981:246-247).

The need for positing adjective as a word class has been discussed below. Here we are going to examine all the lexical items listed in *kiriyaavin taRkaalat tamizh akaraati* (KTTA) as adjectives and extract the strategies involved in the derivation of adjectives as reflected from the dictionary. Taxonomy of adjectival formation is aimed at in order to stream line our understanding of adjectival formation.

9. TAXONOMY OF ADJECTIVAL FORMATION

Adjectives can be classified into three based of their structure and process of derivation:

1. Adjectives from nominal source

2. Adjectives from verbal source

3. Adjectives from a third source

9.1. Adjectives from nominal source

Certain nouns are listed as adjectives as they come before nouns functioning as adjectives by attributing the nouns. They can be classified into two based on whether they are phonologically changed or not. Thus we have two sets of adjectives in this type:

1. Phonologically unchanged denominal adjectives

2. Phonologically changed denominal adjectives

9. 2. Phonologically unchanged denominal adjectives

A set noun that are listed in KTTA as adjectives due do their semantic change and syntactic function are incorporated here. These nouns are used as adjectives without any phonological change. Based on their internal structure they can be classified as simple and compound.

Simple

a 'that' + *karai* (n) ' adjacent area; side' > *akkarai* (n) 'that side' > *akkarai* (adj) 'foreign'

iNai (n) 'parallel' > *iNai* (adj) 'joint; associate; co'

uumai (n) 'dump person' > *uumai* (adj) 'latent; without any outward sign'

kuNTu (n) 'ball like structure' > *kuNTu* (adj) 'fat'

koLLai (n) 'robbery; swindle' > *koLLai* (adj) 'much; enormous'

talaimai (n) 'leadership' > *talaimai* (adj) `chief; main; head (adj)'

tiruTTu (n) 'theft; robbery' > *tiruTTu* (adj) 'illegal; illicit'

tii (n) 'fire' > tii (adj) 'evil'

tuNai (n) 'help; aid; act of abetting; company' > *tuNai* (adj) 'vice; deputy; assistant'

Compound

iRu 'end' + *ayal* (n) 'that which is next in place' > *iRRayal* (adj) 'penultimate'

uTan 'instant' + *aTi* (n) 'step' > *uTanaTi* (adj) 'immediate'

kiizh (n) 'bottom part' + *taTTu* (n) 'status' > *kiizhttaTTu* (adj) 'lower economic stratum'

taan 'self' + iyangki (n) 'that which operates' > *taaniyangki* (adj) 'automatic'

tinam (n) 'day' + *cari* (n) 'proper' > *tinacari* (adj) 'daily'

tinam (n) 'day' + paTi (n) 'step' > *tinappaTi* (adj) 'daily; day to day'

puujiyam 'zero' + *sri* 'mister' > *puujiyasri* (adj) 'his holiness'

maRai 'veda' + *tiru* 'mister' > *maRaittiru* (adj) 'reverend'

mun 'before; previous' + ndaaL (n) 'day'> *munnaaL* (adj) 'former; ex'

meel 'above' + paTi (n) 'step' > *meeRpaTi* (adj) 'given above; mentioned above'

The nouns listed as adjectives in KTTA are treated so, as they are lexically and syntactically lexicalized as adjectives. Many nouns, which act as attributes, can come before nouns, which act as heads. While doing so they may get lexicalized to become functionally adjectives exhibiting semantic change. Numeral nouns as well as nouns denoting colours can come before nouns as adjectives.

paccai (n) 'green colour' > *paccai* (adj) 'green'

civappu (n) 'red colour > *civappu* (adj) 'red'

iraNTu (n) 'two' > *iraNTu* (adj) 'two'

eezhai (n) 'poor' > *eezhai* (adj) 'poor'

It can be interpreted that nouns are capable of becoming adjectives. In other words, nouns are sources from which adjectives can be formed when need arise.

9. 3. Phonologically changed denominal adjectives

Phonologically changed denominal adjectives can be classified into two based on the type of phonemic change:

1. Adjectives formed by the germination of the consonant of the final syllable of the concerned noun

2. Adjectives formed by the deletion of *m/n/r* of the final syllable or am\an\ar of the concerned noun

9. 4. Adjectives formed by the germination of the consonant of the final syllable of the concerned noun

There are two types based on the internal structure: 1. simple and 2. compound.

Simple

ndaaTu (n) `country' > *ndaaTTu* (adj) `indigenous; country '

ndaaTTuc caaraayam 'country liquor'

veeRu (n) `different' > *veeRRu* (adj) `different (adj)'

Compound

pal 'several' + *ndaaTu* (n) 'country' > *panndaaTTu* (adj) 'multinational; international'

The potential forms such as the following that are not listed as adjectives in KTTA can be equated with *ndaaTTu* 'country (adj)'.

acaTu 'fool' > *acaTTu* 'foolish'

kuruTu 'blindness' > *kuruTTu* 'blind'

muraTu 'roughness' > *muraTTu* 'rough'

kaaTu 'forest' > *kaaTTu* 'wild'

The test frame - X *aaka irukkiRa* Y 'X who/which is Y'- can be used to pick out a type of adjectives.

acaTTup paiyan 'foolish boy'< *acaTaaka irukkiRa paiyan* 'the boy who is foolish'

kuruTTup paiyan 'blind boy'< *kuruTaaka irukkiRa* paiyan 'the boy who is blind'

ceviTTup paiyan 'deaf boy' < *ceviTaaka irukkiRa paiyan* 'the boy who is deaf'

muraTTup paiyan 'rough boy' < *muraTaaka irukkiRa* paiyan 'the boy who is rough'

kaaTTup panRi 'wild pig'< **kaaTaaka irukkiRa panRi* 'the pig which is forest'

ndaaTTup paN 'national song' < **ndaaTaaka irukkiRa paN* 'the song which is national'

But as the test frame weeds out *ndaaTTu (<ndaaTu*) as well as *kaaTTu (<kaaTu)* from the category of adjectives, we cannot fully rely on it.

9. 5. Adjectives formed by the deletion of *m/n/r* of the final syllable am\an\ar of the concerned noun

Adjectives formed by the deletion of *m*

Forty-two adjectives of this type are listed in KTTA out of which twenty-seven are simple adjectives and the rest of the fifteen are compound adjectives.

Simple

akilam `world (n) > *akila* (adj) `all '

?*aatarcam* (n)> *aatarca* (adj) 'ideal; perfect; model' ,

?*eekam* (n) > *eeka* (adj) 'large; a great deal of',

kaLLam (n) > 'cunning or deceitful nature' > *kaLLa* (adj) 'illicit; illegal; clandestine'

?kanishTam (n) > *kanishTa* (adj) 'last born'

?*kiraamiyam* (n) > *kiraamiya* (adj) 'of village or folk; rural'

kauravam (n) 'prestige; honour' > *kaurava* (adj) 'honorary',

?*caastriyam* (n) > *caastriya* (adj) 'classical'

?*cuyam* (n) > cuya (adj) 'self'

?*cireeshTam* (n) > cireeshTa (adj) 'eldest'

ciimantam (n) 'ceremony concerned with first pregnancy' > *ciimandta* (adj) 'first; eldest'

cuttam (n) 'cleanliness' > *cutta* (adj)'complete; utter; pure'

condtam (n) 'ownership; relationship'> *condta* (adj)'native; personal; private'

tarmam (n) 'charity; alms giving' > *tarma* (adj) 'free of cast'

?*taarmiikam* (n) > *taarmiika* (adj) 'moral; righteous;just'

?*ndikaram* (n) > *ndikara* 'net'

ndittiyam (n) 'perpetuity'> *ndittiya* (adj) 'daily'

?*piratamam* (n) > *piratama* (adj) 'chief'

?*puurvam* (n) > *puurva* (adj) 'former; bygone; ancient'

pautikam (n) 'physics' > *putika* (adj) 'physical'

?*mattiyam* (n) > *mattiya* (adj) 'belonging to central'

?*mattiyam* (n) > *mattiya* (adj) 'of the centre'

marmam (n) 'secret' > *marma* (adj) 'suspense packed'

raajiyam (n) 'country' > *raajiya* (adj) 'diplomatic'

viceesham 'of special interest' > *viceesha* (adj) 'special'

?*jeeshTam* (n) > *jeeshTa* (adj) 'first born'

Compound

N + N

uur (n) 'village' + *akam* (n) 'inner; internal' > *uurakam* (n) > *uuraka* (adj) 'rural'

kuNam (n) + *cittiram* (n) > *kuNaccittiram* (n) > *kuNaccittira* (adj) 'character'

ndaTu (n) 'centre' + taram(n) 'quality' > ndaTuttaram (n) 'medium; average'> *ndaTuttara* (adj) 'middle'

pakuti (n) 'part' + *ndeeram*(n) 'time' > *pakutindeeram* (n) > *pakutindeera* (adj) 'part-time'

N (with the deletion final *m*) + N

maatam (n) 'month' + *andtaram*/*andtiram* (n) 'withiness' > *mataandtaram*/*maataandtiram* (n) >*mataandtara*/*maataandtira* (adj) 'monthly'

varuTam (n) 'year' + *andtaram*/*andtiram* (n) 'withiness' > *varuTaandtaram*/ *varuTaandtiram* (n) >*varuTaandtara*/*varuTaandtira* 'anual; yearly'

vaaraam (n) + *andtiram* (n) > *vaaraandtaram*/*vaaraandtiram* (n) > *vaaraandtara*/*vaaraandtira* (adj) 'weekly'

Adj + N

carva 'all' + *teecam*(n) 'country' > *carva teecam* (n) > *carvateeca* (adj) 'international'

pan 'several' + *mukam* (n) 'face' > *panmukarm* (n)> *panmuka* (adj) 'multifaceted; varied'

mattiya 'central' + *taram* (n) 'quality > *mattiya taram* > *mattiyatara* (adj) 'middle'

muzhu 'full' + *ndeeram* 'time'> muzhundeeram (n) > *muzhu ndeera* (adj) 'full time'

muzhu 'full' + *ndiiLam* 'length' > *muzhu ndiiLam* (n) > *muzhundiiLa* (adj)'full length'

veku + *janam* (n) > *vekujanam* (n) > *vekujana* 'popular; public; mass'

Adj + aa + N

ndaal 'four' + *aa* + *vitam* (n) > *ndaalaavitam*(n) > *ndaalaavita* (adj) 'of all kinds or sorts'

ndaan 'four + aa + *vitam* (n) > *ndaanaavitam* (n)> *ndaanaavita* (adj) 'of all kinds or sorts'

[**The nouns suffixed by the symbol "?" are not attested in KTTA as they do not occur independently in those forms as nouns**.]

Differentiating a noun which combines with a head noun to form a compound noun from a denominal adjective which comes to attribute a head noun appears to be ad hoc in some cases. Note that the following are listed as compounds in KTTA.

kaLLat tooNi 'boat used for illegal transport'

kaLLap paNam 'black money'

Adjectives formed by the deletion of *n/r*

Ten such adjectives are listed in KTTA.

Simple

acuran (n) 'one works with defatigable energy' > *acura* (adj) 'tremendous'

islaamiyar (n) 'muslims' > *islaamiya* (adj) 'pertaining to Islam'

kattoolikkar (n) 'Catholics' > *kattoolikka* (adj) 'catholic'

caNTaaLan (n) 'cruel person' > *caNTaaLa* (adj) 'wretched; heinous'

cakootarar (n) 'brother/sister' > *cakootara* (adj) 'fellow; co-'

paNTitan (n) 'man of erudition' > *paNTita* (adj) 'scholarly'

paraman (n) 'the Supreme Being' > *parama* (adj) 'top; great, etc.'

muuTan (n) 'stupid man' > *muuTa* (adj) 'absurd; foolish'

raaTcacar (n) 'giant; titan' > *raaTcaca* (adj) 'giant'

raaTcatar (n) 'giant; titan' > *raaTcata* (adj) 'giant'

Certain nouns ending in *am, an,* or *ar* have the tendency to function as adjectives attributing the head noun which follow them. While doing so they drop their final consonant *m/n/r* and thus assumes the shape of an adjectives ending in *a*. Due to lexicalization by semantic change they get listed in the lexicon as adjectives. The formation adjectives of this type can be said as analogical formation. A number of nouns ending in am/an/ar seem to behave like or function as adjectives of this type though they are not listed in KTTA as adjectives.

kapaTam (n) 'deceit' > *kapaTa* (adj) 'deceitful'

kapaTa caamiyaar 'deceitful priest'

kapaTa ndaaTakam 'deceitful act'

ndirandtaram (n) 'permanence; consistency' > *ndirandtara* (adj) 'permanent'

ndirandtara veelai 'permanent job'

turitam (n) 'quickness' > turita (adj) 'quick'

turita veelai 'quick work'

apuurvam (n) 'that which is rare' > *apuurva* (adj) 'rare; unusual; novel'

apuurva manitatan 'unusual man'

apuurva ndikazhcci 'unusual incident'

It can be stated that certain nouns ending in *-am/an/ar* have the potentiality to form adjectives by dropping the final consonant*m/n/r*.

9. 6. Adjectives from verbal source

They can be classified into six types:

1. *cey*-type of non-finite forms as adjectives

2. *ceyta*-type of relative participle forms as adjectives

3. *ceykiRa*-type of relative participle forms adjectives

4. *ceyyum*-type of relative participle forms as adjectives

5. *ceyyaata*-type of relative participle forms as adjectives

6. *ceyyaa*-type of relative forms as adjectives

9. 7. *cey*-type of non-finite forms as adjectives

Verbal roots also can function as adjectives. (Compare them with appellative verbs of *peer*-type which function as adjectives.) There are ten forms of this type listed in KTTA as adjectives out of which five are simple forms and five are compound forms.

Simple forms

aTar 'concentrated'

taku 'worth of'

teLLu 'clear; impede'

vaRaTTu 'meaningless; unreasonable'

veLir 'light; pale'

Compound forms

N + cey-type of relative participle form

aruL 'grace; mercy' + *miku* > *aruLmiku* 'holly; merciful'

kaN 'eye' + *kavar* > *kaNkavar* 'fascinating; attractive'

maaNpu 'dignity; honour' + *miku* > *maaNpumiku* 'honourable'

mee + *taku* > *meetaku* 'excellency'

cey-type of RP form + *cey*-type of RP form

viya + *taku* > *viyattaku* 'of amazing nature'

cey-type of relative participle form is considered by the traditional grammarians as tenseless relative participle forms. They come in the form of the shape of the verbal roots/stems.

cuTu 'be hot'+ *cooRu* 'rice' > *cuTu cooRu* 'hot rice'

cuzhal 'whirl' + *kaaRRu* 'wind' > *cuzhal kaaRRu* 'whirl wind'

viicu 'blow' + *tenRal* 'gentle breeze' > *viicu tenRal* 'blowing breeze'

kal 'stone' + *eRi* 'throw' + *tuuram* 'distance' > *kalleRi tuuram* 'at a stone's throw'

Some of the modern Tamil grammarians consider this attributive forms as nouns. Many compound nouns are formed in which the attributive element of the head noun is a relative participle form of *cey*-type.

toTu 'touch + *uNarvu* 'sensation' > *toTu uNarvu* 'sense of touch'

putai 'burry' + *kuzhi* 'pit' > *putai kuzhi* 'pit for burial'

azhu 'cry' + *muunjci* 'face' > *azhumuunjci* 'sulky person'

eemaaRRu 'deceive' + *veelai* 'work' > *eemaaRRu* veelai 'cheating'

taLLu + *vaNTi* > *taLLuvaNTi* 'trolley'

9. 8. *miku* as adjectivalizer

miku, the *cey*-type of form of the verb *miku* 'exceed', function as an adjectivalizer forming adjectives from a group of nouns.

karuNai 'mercy; grace' + miku > karuNaimiku 'merciful; graceful'

irakkam 'mercy' + miku > irakkamiku 'merciful'

matippu 'respect' + miku > matippumiku 'respectful'

perumai 'reputation' + miku > perumaimiku 'reputed'

9. 10. *ceyta*-type of relative participle forms as adjectives

Many Past Relative Participle (PaRP) forms of verbs have been listed in KTTA as adjectives as obtaining idiosyncratic meaning lexicalized them. The form is made up of three morphemes- the verb stem + past tense suffix + relative suffix. There are sixty- seven simple forms and fifty compound forms of this type listed KTTA as adjectives.

1. Simple forms

akaNTa (PaRP from of *akaL* 'widen') 'wide; expensive'

akanRa (PaRP form of *akal* 'become wider') 'broad'

aTarndta (PaRP form of *aTar* 'be close together') 'dense; thick'

aTutta 'next' (PaRP form of *aTu* 'go near') 'next'

aRRa (PaRP form of *aRu* 'be cut off; snap') 'without; less; beyond'

aazhndta (PaRP form of *aazh* 'be drowned') 'heart-felt; profound'

iruNTa (PaRP form of *iruL* 'become dark') 'dark'

izhindta (PaRP form of *@izhi* 'descend') 'degraded; low'

iRandta (PaRP form of iRa 'die') 'beyond'

ukandta (PaRP form of uka 'accept with pleasure') 'suitable; appropriate'

uyarndta (PaRP form of *uyar* 'raise; go up') 'highest; tallest'

uratta (PaRP form of @ura 'become intense or louder') 'loud'

uRRa (PaRP form of *uRu* 'happen; obtain') 'needed; trusted'

oTTiya (PaRP form of *oTTu* 'stick; become close') 'alongside; adjacent; preceding and following'

orumitta (PaRP form of *orumi* 'unite') 'unanimous'

eekoopitta (PaRP form of @eekoopi 'unite') 'unanimous'

eeRRa (PaRP form of eel 'accept') 'agreeable; suitable; proper'

kaTandta (PaRP form of *kaTa* 'go past') 'past; last'

kaNTa (PaRP form of *kaaN* 'see') 'all and sundry; irregular; ill-chosen'

karutta (PaRP form of *@karu* 'become black') 'black'

kanatta (PaRP form of *kana* 'be heavy') 'heavy build'

kuRitta (PaRP form of *kuRi* note-down') 'concerning; regarding; about'

kuRukiya (PaRP form of *kuRuku* 'get shortened') 'narrow; short'

kuRaindta (PaRP form of *kuRai* 'come down; go reduced; lower; diminish') 'not high; low; insufficient'

kuurtta/*kuurnta* (PaRP form of @kuur 'sharpen') 'sharp(intelligent)'

keTTa (PaRP form of keTu 'get affected; deteriorate')'harmful; bad'

kozhutta (PaRP form of *kozhu* 'grow fat; be plump') 'huge; big'

caanRa (PaRP form of @caal 'be abundant; be exquisite') 'having; being full of'

ciRandta (PaRP form of *ciRa* 'become eminent') 'eminent'

cemmaandta (PaRP form of *@cemmaa* 'be exalted') 'exalted'

cevviya (PaRP form of *@cevvu* 'excel') 'excellent; perfect'

cevviya (PaRP form of *@cevvu* become red') 'red'

cezhitta (PaRP form of *cezhi* 'flourish; grow well') 'thick; chubby'

cenRa (PaRP form of *cel* 'go') 'last; previous'

ceernta (PaRP form of *ceer* 'join') 'belonging to'

takundta (PaRp form of *@taku* 'be appropriate; be suitable') 'appropriate; suitable'

taTitta (PaRP form of *taTi* 'swell slightly; thicken') 'thick; heavy'

tazhuviya (PaRP form of *tazhuvu* 'embrace; hug') 'breadth and length of'

tazhainta (PaRP form of *tazhai* 'bring down') 'polite; soft'

taazhndta (PaRP form of *taazh* 'come down') 'low'

tiraNTa (PaRP form of *turaL* 'gather; come together; assemble') 'vast; gist; essential'

tiRandta (PaRP form of *tiRa* 'open') 'open'

teLLiya (PaRP form of *teLLu* 'to become clear') 'clear; limpid'

teerndta (PaRP form of *teer* 'atain proficiency') 'highly skilled'

ndiiNTa (PaRP form of *ndiiL* 'increase in length; lengthen) 'long'

nderungkiya (PaRP form of nderungku 'near; approach) 'intimate'

parandta (PaRP form of *para* 'be spread') 'vast ;wide'

palatta (PaRP form of *pala* 'become heavy; grow severe') 'heavy; strong'

pazhutta (PaRP form of *pazhu* 'ripen') 'rich'

paRRiya (PaRP form *paRRu* 'hold; catch') 'concerning; regarding'

paartta (PaRP form of *paar* 'see') 'facing'

pindtiya (PaRP form of *pindtu* 'lag behind') 'later; latter'

perutta (PaRP form of *peru* 'grow thick; become stout; increase') 'immense; great'

porundtiya (PaRP form of *porundtu* 'fit; be joined') 'having'

poRutta (PaRP form of *poRu* 'bear; wait') 'depend on; concerned; pertains to'

pootiya (PaRP form of *pootu* 'be adequate or enough') 'adequate; sufficient'

poonRa (PaRP form of *@pool* 'resemble; be similar') 'like; such as'

poona (PaRP form of *poo* 'go') 'last; previous'

matartta (PaRP form of *@matar* 'flourish; be self-conceited') 'proud; strutting'

mikundta (PaRP form of *miku* 'increase') 'extreme; much'

mundtiya (PaRP form of *mundtu* 'go past; overtake') 'previous; pre-'

muutta (PaRP form of muu 'become old; age; grow in years') 'born first; elder/first; senior'

vizhumiya (PaRP form of *vizhumu*) 'excellent'

veeNTiya (PaRP form of *veeNTu* 'ask politely; entreat')

10. COMPOUND FORMS

10. 1. N + ceyta-type non-finite form

N + aana

@appaTTam 'openness; obvious' + aana > appaTTamaana 'blatant'

@amukkam + aana > amukkamaana 'secretive'

@uruppaTi + aana > uruppaTiyaana 'constructive'

@eTuppu + aana > eTuppaana 'attractive'

@kaNakku + aana > kaNakkaana 'in the region of'

@kaNicam + aana > kaNicamaana 'considerable'

@kamukkam + aana > kamukkamaana 'secretive'

@kuur 'sharp tip' + *aana* > *kuuraana* 'pointed; sharp'

@metu 'slowness; unhurriedness+ aana > *metuvaana* 'slow; unhurried'

@meel 'being better; being superior' + *aana* > *meelaana* 'excellent; superior; better'

@leecu 'lightness' + *aana* > leecaana 'light'

N + *paTTa*

@appeer 'that name' + *paTTa* (PaRP form of *paTu* 'be acted upon; be affected; experience') > *appeerppaTTa* 'such a kind of'

@aanaana + paTTa > *aanaanappaTTa* 'even the most powerful'

iTai 'middle' + paTTa > *iTaippaTTa* 'between'

ippeer 'this name' + *paTTa* > ippeerppaTTa 'such as'

uL 'inside' + paTTa > *uTpaTTa* 'below; within'

uTan 'being together' + *piRandta* (PaRP form of *piRa* 'be born) >*uTanpiRandta* 'born of the same parents; related by blood'

uur 'village' + *paTTa* > *uurppaTTa* 'more than usual'

@eekam 'plenty' + *paTTa* > eekappaTTa 'excessive; enormous; innumerable'

onRu 'one' + *paTTa* > *onRupaTTa* 'united'

campandtam 'relevance; connection' + *paTTa* (PaRP form of *paTu* 'be acted upon; be affected') > *campandtappaTTa*'connected; related; concerned'

tani 'separate; independent' + *paTTa* > *tanippaTTa* 'personal; individual'

ndaaL 'day' + *paTTa* > *ndaaLpaTTa* 'of a pretty long time; chronic; old'

paN 'fitness; good quality; suitbleness' + *paTTa* > *paNpaTTa* (PaRP form of *paNpaTu* 'become cultivable or arable; get refined') 'cultured; cultivated; seasoned; sophisticated'

pin 'back' + *paTTa* > *piRpaTTa* (PaRP form of *piRpaTu* 'lag behind (in time)') 'later'

meel 'top; above' + *paTTa* > *meeRpaTTa* 'more than'

mun 'front' + *paTTa* > '*muRpaTTa* (PaRP form of *muRpaTu* 'initiate') 'prior; pre-'

N+ *iTTa*

kuRippu 'note' + *iTTa* (PaRP form of *iTu* 'put') > *kuRippiTTa* (paRP of *kuRippiTu* 'make a specific mention of; indicate') 'selected; specified'

kooTu 'line' + *iTTa* (PaRP form of *iTu* 'put' > *kooTiTTa* 'blank indicated by a line'

N+ *aRRa*

oppu 'equal; match' + *aRRa* (PaRP of *aRu* 'be cut off; snap') > *oppaRRa* 'peerless; unique'

tikku 'direction' + *aRRa* (PaRP form of *aRu* 'be cut off; snap' > *tikkaRRa* 'with nobody to support or nowhere to go; destitute'

maTTu 'limit' + *aRRa* (PaRP form of *aRu* 'be cut off') > *maTTaRRa* 'overwhelming; limitless'

N+ keTTa

keeTu 'damage' + *keTTa* (PaRP form of *keTu* 'spoil; ruin') > keeTukeTTa 'wretched; despicable'

taRi 'post; stake' + keTTa > taRikeTTa 'without restraint; uncontrollable'

N + other *ceyta* type of forms

orungku 'all together' + *iNaindta* (PaRP of *iNai* 'join') > *orungkiNaindta* 'integrated'

onRu 'one' + *viTTa* (PaRP of *viTu* 'leave') > *onRuviTTa* 'one generation removed'

kai 'hand' + *kaNTa* (PaRP form of *kaaN* 'see') > *kaikaNTa* 'efficacious; of proven effect'

kai 'hand' + *teerndta* (PaRP form of *teer* 'select') > *kaiteerndta* 'adept'

cekkar 'redness' + civandta (PaRP form of civa 'become red') > cekkaccivandta 'bright red'

talai 'head' + *aaya* (PaRP form of *aa* 'become' > *talaiyaaya* 'foremost; principal'

tuppu 'ability; resource; competeness' + *keTTa* > *tuppukkeTTa* 'having no competence'

ndaaL 'day' + *aarndta* (PaRP form of aar 'to become full' > *ndaaLaandta* 'daily'

paaTal 'song' + *peRRa* (PaRP form of *peRu* 'get') > *paaTal peRRa* 'being the distinction of being sung by'

pin 'back' + *tangkiya* (PaRP form of *tangku* 'stay') > pin *tangkiya* (PaRP form of *pintangku* 'lag behind') 'backward'

peyar 'name' + *peRRa* (PaRP form of *peRu* 'get') > *peyar peRRa* 'renowned'

peyar 'name' + poona (PaRP form of *poo* 'go') > *peyar poona* 'renowned'

meel 'top; above' + *kaNTa* (PaRP form of kaaN 'see') > *meeRkaNTa* 'given above; cited above'

meel 'top; above' + conna (PaRP form of *col* 'tell; mention') > *meeRconna* 'mentioned above'

vilai 'price' + *uyarndta* > vilai *uyarndta* 'costly; expensive'

10. 2. Adj + N + ceyta-type of non-finite form

Adj + N + aana

There are four forms of this type listed in KTTA.

@*oru* 'one' + *paTittu* 'type' + *aana* > *orupaTittaana* 'homogeneous'

@*oru* one' + *manatu* 'mind' + aana > orumanataana 'unanimous'

@*oru* + *muakam* + *aana* > *orumukamaana* 'unanimous'

@perum + *paal* + *aana* > *perumpaalaana* 'majority of'

Adj + N + paTTa

pala 'many' + taram 'quality' + *paTTa* > palatarapaTTa'of all sorts; different kinds of'

pala 'many' + *tiRam* 'ability; capacity' + *paTTa* > *palatiRappaTTa* 'of all sorts; different kinds of'

10. 3. N + N + ceyta-type of non-finite form

@aakkam 'constructiveness' + puurvam 'basis' + aana > aakkapuurvamaana 'constructive'

@aaNi + taram + aana > aaNittaramaana 'firm; emphatic'

@icai + keeTu + aana > icaikeeTaana 'awkward'

@kalai + puurvam + aana > kalaapuurvamaana 'artistic'

@cootanai + puurvam + aana > cootanaipuurvamaana 'experimental'

@tarkkam + riiti + aana > tarkkariitiyaana 'logical'

@potu + paTai + aana > *potuppaTaiyaana* 'general'

@manam + *puurvam* + *aana* > *manappuurvamaana* 'wholehearted'

muraN + *paaTu* + *aana* > *muraNpaaTaana* 'contradicting'

@meel + *oTTam* + *aana* > *meelooTTamaana* 'superficial'

@rattinam + *curukkam* + *aana* > *rattinaccurukkamaana* 'brief; precise; concise'

@vilaa + *vaari* + *aana* > *vilaavaariyaana* 'elaborate'

maacu 'dirt; dross; polution' + *maRu* 'spot; blemish'blemish' + *aRRa* > *maacumaRuvaRRa* 'blemishless; spotless'

10. 4. *ceytu*-type of non-finite form + *ceyta*-type of non-finite form

aaki 'having become' + *vandta* (PaRP form of vaa 'come') > aakivandta 'considered lucky

kaTaindtu 'having churned' + *eTutta* (PaRP form of eTu 'take') > kaTaindteTutta 'downright; out-and-out'

10. 5. N + *ceytu*-type of non-finite form + *ceyta*-type of non-finite form

cel 'termite' + *arittu* 'having eaten' + *poona* (PaRP form of *poo* 'go') >*cellarittuppoona* '

10. 6. ceyyatype of non-finite form + ceyta-type of non-finite form

taazhtta (PaRP form of *taazh* 'lower' + *paTTa*> *taazhttappaTTa* 'scheduled; backward'

ceyta-type of form is considered as past tense marked relative participle form by the traditional grammarians. They are called relative participle form as they come before nouns to attribute them. The relative participle formation is considered as a productive inflectional process and not as a derivational process. But as developing some idiosyncrasy in their meaning lexicalizes these forms, they are listed as adjectives in KTTA. Relative participle forms can be taken as potential source from which adjectival forms can be formed when they develop some idiosyncratic meaning. When we analyze the N + relaive participle form which have been lexicalized as adjectives, we can infer that some of the relative participle forms have become suffixal in nature. They are*aana* (the relative participle form of *aaku* 'become'), *paTTa* (the relative participle form of *paTu* 'suffer', *iTTa* (the relative participle form of the verb *iTu* 'put', *aRRa* (the relative participle form of al 'be not', *keTTa* (the relative participle form of *keTu*'become bad' and *enRa* (the relative participle form of the verb *en* 'say'). So they are dealt separately below.

11. *aana* as adjectivizlizer

KTTA has posited *aana*, which is a relative participle from of the be-verb *aaku*, as as adjectivializer. *aana* forms adjectives when added to certain nouns. An appreciable number of adjectives of this type are listed in KTTA, out of which simple forms exceed compound forms.

11. 1. Simple forms

N + aana

[Only as sample set of forms are given here.]

apacaaram (n) 'desecration' + apacaaramaana > 'desecrative'?

apattam (n) 'absurdity' + aana > apattamaana > absurd

aparimitam(n) 'enormity; excessiveness' + aana > aparimitamaana 'enormous; excessive'

apaayam (n) 'danger' + aana > apaayamaana 'dangerous'

apuurvam (n) 'rarity' + aana > apuurvamaana 'rare; unusual'

ammaNam (n) 'nakedness' + aana > ammaNamaana 'naked'

amangkalam (n) 'that which is inauspicious' + aana > amangkalamaana 'inauspicious'

amarttal (n) 'thinly veiled manner' + aana > amarttalaana 'thinly veiled'

amarikai (n) 'modesty' + aana > amarikaiyaana 'modest'

amaiti (n) 'silence; peace' + aana > amaitiyaana 'silent; peaceful'

aritu (n) 'rarity' + aana > aritaana 'rare'

aruku (n) 'nearness' + aana > arukaana 'near'

aruupam (n) 'formlessness' + aana > aruupamaana 'formless'

alangkaaram (n) 'decoration' + aana > alngkaaramaana 'decorative'

alngkoolam (n) 'disorderliness' + aana > alangkoolamaana 'disorderly; unkempt'

alaTciyam(n) 'lacking in interest' + aana > alaTciyamaana

alaati (n) 'something unique or special' + aana > 'unique; special'

aluppu (n) 'boredom; tiredness' + aana > aluppaana 'uninteresting; tired'

avacaraam (n) 'haste' + aana > avacaramaana 'hasty'

avaciyam (n) 'necessity' + aana > avaciyamaana 'necessary'

avatuuRu (n) 'defamation' + aana > avatuuRaana 'defamatory'

avamatippu (n) 'disrespect' + aana > avamatippaana 'disrespectful'

avamariyaatai (n) 'disrespect' + aana > avamariyaataiyaana 'disrespectful'

avalaTcaNam (n) 'ugliness' + aana > avalaTcaNamaana 'ugly'

azhaku (n) 'beauty' + aana > azhakaana 'beautiful'

azhukku (n) 'dirt' + aana > azhukkaana 'dirty'

azhuttam (n) 'firmness' + aana > azhuttamaana 'firm'

aLavu (n) 'measure; limit' + aan > aLavaana 'limited'

anpu (n) 'affecton; love' + aana > anpaana 'affectionate'

an(ni)yoon(ni)yam (n) 'intimacy' + aana > an(ni)yoo(ni)yamaana 'intimate'

anukuulam (n) favourable' + aana > anukuulamaana 'favourite'

ajaakkiratai (n) 'carelessness + aana > ajaakkirataiyaana 'careless'

aacai (n) 'desire' + aana > aacaiyaana 'desiring'

aaTamparam (n) 'show' + aana > aaTamparamaana 'showy'

aaNavam (n) 'arrogance' + aana > aaNavamaana 'arrogant'

aatmaarttam (n) 'oneness of mind' + aana > aatmaarttamaana

aatarvu (n) 'support' + aana > aataravaana 'supportive'

aapaacam (n) 'salaciousness; lewdness' + aana > aapaacamaana 'salacious; lewd'

aayattam(n) 'readiness' + aana > aayattamaana 'ready'

aayaacam (n) 'tiredness' + aana > aayaacamaana 'tired'

aarppaaTTam (n) 'vain show' + aana > aarppaaTTamaana '

uNTu (n) + aana > uNTaana 'due; belonging'

urittu (n) + aana > urittaana 'characteristic or typical of'

cari (n) 'correct' + aana > cariyaana 'proper'

cematti (n) + aana > cemattiyaana 'severe'

cezhippu (n) + *aana* > *cezhippaana* 'flourishing'

tangkam (n) + *aana* > *tangkamaana* 'having a heart of gold'

tiruttam (n) 'correction' + *aana* > *tiruttamaana* 'flawless; clear'

tuTi (n) 'activeness'+ *aana* > *tutiyaana* 'active'

toTarpu (n) 'contact; relation' + *aana* > *toTarpaana* 'relating to'

ndiiLam (n) 'length' + *aana* > *ndiiLamaana* 'long'

pakkaa (n) 'extremeness' + *aana* > *pakkaavaana* 'perfect'

paTTavarttanam (n) + *aana* > *paTTavarttanamaana*

parval (n) 'spreading' + *aana* > *paravalaana* 'widespread'

pon (n) 'gold' + aana > *ponnaana* 'golden'

pootum (n) 'sufficient' + *aana* > *pootumaana* 'adequate; sufficient'

makattu (n) + aana > *makattaana* 'impressive; grand'

malivu (n) 'cheap' + aana > *malivaana* 'cheap;

maaRu(n) 'opposite; the contrary' + *aana* > *maaRaana* 'different'

miitu (n) 'on' + aana > *miitaana* 'against'

mutal (n) 'from' + aana > *mutalaana* 'and the rest; etcetera; and each other'

muraN(n) 'contradiction; variance' + *aana* > *muraNaana* contradicting; varying'

mettakam (n) + *aana* > *mettakamaana*

mey (n) 'truth; fact' + *aana* > meyaana 'truthful'

moohanam (n) 'charm' + *aana* > *moohanamaana* 'charming; bewitching'

rammiyam (n) 'being pleasant' + *aana* > *rammiyamaana* 'pleasant; delightful'

ruci (n) 'taste' + *aana* > *ruciyaana* 'tasty;

laTcaNam (n) 'beauty; perfection' + *aana* > *laTcaNamaana* 'beautiful'

vakkaNai (n) 'esteem' + *aana* > *vakkaNaiyaana* 'tasty; skillful; smart'

vacati (n) 'means; amenity' + *aana* > *vacatiyaana* 'rich; commodious; convenient'

valu (n) 'strength' + *aana* > *valuvaana* 'strong'

vanmai (n) 'forcefulness' + *aana* > *vanmaiyaana* 'forceful'

vicittiram(n) 'strangeness; queerness' + *aana* > *vicittiramaana* 'strange; queer'

viceesham (n) 'speciality' + aana > *viceeshamaana* 'of special interest'

vittiyaacam (n) 'difference' + aana > *vittiyaacamaana* 'different'

vitam (n) 'variety; kind' + *aana* > *viitamaana* 'variety; kind'

vitaraNai 'adroitness; discernment; perceptiveness'+ aana > vitaraNaiyaana 'adroit; discerning; perceptive'

vipariitam (n) 'disaster' + *aana* > *vipariitamaana* 'disasterous'

virakti (n) 'bitterness' + *aana* > *viraktiyaana* 'bitter'

viracam (n) 'vulgarity; obscenity' + aana > viracamaana 'vulgar; obscene'

virivu (n) 'extensiveness; elaborateness' + *aana* > *virivaana* 'extensive; elaborate'

viruppam (n) 'desire; wish' + *aana* > *viruppamaana* 'desirable'

vivaram 'information' + *aana* > *vivaramaana* 'informative'

viveekam (n) 'discretion; wisdom' + *aana* > *viveekamaana* 'clever'

vinayam (n) 'politeness; modesty' + aana > *vinayamaana* 'polite; modest'

vinootam (n) 'strangeness' + aana > *vinootamaana* 'strange'

vistaaram (n) 'spaciousness' + aana > *vistaaramaana* 'spacious'

vekuLi (n) 'innocence' + aana > *vekuLiyaana* 'frank and innocent'

veTTi (n) 'uselessness' + aana > *veTTiyaana* 'useless'

veLippaTai (n) 'openness; obviousness' + *aana* > *veLippaTaiyaana* 'blatant'

jampam (n) 'overweening pride; false prestige' + *aana* > *jampamaana* 'of overweening pride; of false prestige'

jaaTai (n) 'gesture; resemblance' + *aana* > *jaaTaiyaana* 'indirect'

stiram (n) 'firmness' + *aana* > *stiramaana* 'firm; steady'

spashTam (n) 'clarity' + *aana* > *spashTamaana* 'clarify'

11. 2. Compound forms

11. 2. 1. Fully reduplicated noun + aana

Only one form is listed in KTTA

paTi (n) 'step' + *paTi* + *aana* > *paTippaTiyaana* 'step by step'

11. 2. 2. Partially reduplicated noun + aana

Three such forms have listed in KTTA

[*viRu* + *viRuppu*] > *viruviRuppu* 'quality of being lively and exciting' + *aana* > viRuviRuppaana 'lively'

[*vetu* + *vetuppu*]> *vetuvetuppu* 'lukewarm state' + *aana* > *vetuvetuppaana* 'lukewarm'

[*vev* + *veeRu*] > *vevveeRu* 'state of being different' + *aana* > *vevveeRaana* 'different'

11. 2. 3. Rhyme motivated compound noun + aana

11. 2. 3. 1. N + N + aana

There are eight such forms listed in KTTA

arai (n) 'half' + *kuRai* (n) 'incompleteness' + *aana* > *araikuRaiyaana* 'incomplete'

azhuttam(n) 'firmness'
+ *tiruttam*(n) 'correction'> *azhuttam tiruttam* + *aana* > *azhuttamtiruttamaana* 'firm and precise'

uruTci (n) 'being round' + *tiraTci* (n) 'plumpness' + *aana* > *uruTci tiraTciyaana* 'muscular'

11. 2. 3. 2. N + dative suffix + N

Only one such form is listed in KTTA.

eeRu + *ukku* + *maaRu* + *aana* > *eeRukku maaRaana* 'inconsistent'.

11. 2. 3. 3. Other types of compounds

11. 2. 3. 4. N + N + *aana*

There are sixteen of this type listed in KTTA.

avai (n) 'assembly' + *aTakkam* (n) 'humility' > *avaiyaTakkam* 'modesty; humility' + aana> avaiyaTakkamaana 'modest; humble'

aataaram (n) 'origin' + *puurvam* (n) 'basis' + *aana* > *aataara puurvamaana* 'authentic; authoritative'

viiram (n) 'braveness' + *aaveecam* (n) 'anger' + *aana* > *viiraaveecamaana* 'fiery'

11. 2. 3. 5. N + ceyta-type relative participle form + N + aana

There is only one form listed in KTTA.

meel (n) 'top part' + *ezhundta* 'that which rose'+ *vaari* (n) 'according to; wise' + *aana*> *meelezhuntavaariyaana* 'superficial'

The forms marked with "@" are listed in KTTA as adjectives and those which are unmarked for "@" are listed as nouns and the possibility of deriving adjective form by adding the suffix *-aana* is given in bracket.

12. *paTTa* and *iTTa* as adjectivalizers

The analysis of compound adjectives of the type N+*paTTa*/*iTTa* listed above reveals that *paTTa* and *iTTa* could be potential adjectivalizers. The following could be possible adjectives.

N+ *paTTa*

aacai 'desire' + *paTTa* > aacaippaTTa 'desired'

palveeRu 'defferent' + *paTTa* > *palveeRupaTTa* 'different kinds of'

viruppam 'desire' + *paTTa*> *viruppappaTTa* 'desired'

N+ *iTTa*

kaappu 'security' + *iTTa* > *kaappiTTa* 'insulated'

ndaaL ‘date’ + *iTTa* > *ndaaLiTTa* ‘dated’

muttirai ‘seal’ + iTTa > *muttiraiyiTTa* ‘sealed’

Ambedkar (1998: 78) claims that there are twenty-four adjectives of N+*iTTa* type.

13. *aRRa* and *keTTa* as adjectivalizers

The *ceyta*-types forms such as *aRRa* and *keTTa* combines with a number of nouns to form compound adjectives. It appears that*aRRa* and *keTTa* can be used as adjectivalizers (like *aana*) in the formation of adjectives from a set of nouns.

aaTamparam (n) ‘pomp’ + aRRa > aaTamparmaRRa 'simple'

azhaku (n) ‘beauty’ + aRRa > azhakaRRa 'ugly'

aRivu (n) 'knowledge' + aRRa > aRivaRRa 'foolish'

ozhukkam (n) ‘behaviour’ + keTTa > ozhukkangkeTTa 'imoral'

ndanRi (n) ‘gratefulness’ + keTTa > ndanRikeTTa 'ungrateful'

ndaati (n) ‘support’ + keTTa > ndaatikeTTa 'supportless'

paNpu (n) ‘culture’ + keTTa > paNpukeTTa 'imoral'

Though *aRRa* and *keTTa* can be considered as the negative equivalents of the positive adjectival suffix *aana,* not all *anna* suffixed adjectival forms have the negative *aRRa* suffixed adjectival forms.

N + *aana*	**N + *aRRa***
aaTamparamaana 'fancy'	aaTamparmaRRa 'simple'
azhakaana 'beautiful'	azhakaRRa 'ugly'
cariyaana 'correct'	?cariyaRRa
tangkamaana 'excellent'	?tangkamaRRa

illaata which is phrasal than suffixal is preferred to *aRRa* in spoken language.

azhaku 'beauty' + aRRa > azhakaRRa 'not beautiful'

azhaku'beauty' + illaata > azhakillaata ' not beautiful'

aRivu 'knowledge' + aRRa > aRivaRRa 'not clever'

aRivu 'knowledge' + illaata > aRivillaata 'not clever'

14. *enRa* as adjectivizlizer

enRa is *ceyta*-type relative participle form of the verb *en* 'say'. It is suffixed with words denoting sound and feeling to form adjectives. KTTA has listed leven forms of this type as adjectives. KTTA does not recognize as an adjectivalizer.

Sound/feeling word + *enRa*

cil + *enRa* > *cillenRa* 'chill'

kaNiir + *enRa* > *kaNiirenRa* 'clear and loud'

jil + *enRa* > *jillenRu* 'chill'

Fully reduplicated word denoting sound/feeling + enRa

kaTa + *kaTa* + *enRa* > *kaTakaTa enRa* 'without break, interruption or break'

kama + *kama* + *enRa* > *kamakama enRa* 'smelling pleasant'

toLa + *toLa* + *enRa* > *toLatoLa enRa* 'loose'

Partially reduplicated word denoting sound/feeling + *enRa*

eenoo + *taanoo* + *enRa* > *eenoo taanoo enRa* 'half-hearted; perfunctionary; indifferent'

kaca + *muca* + *enRa* > *kacamuca enRa* 'juicy; gossipy'

cekka + *ceveel* + *enRa* > *cekkacceveel* enRa 'ruddy'

paccai + *paceel* + *enRa* > paccaippaceel enRa 'lush green'

15. *ceykiRa*-type of relative participle forms as adjectives

There is only one form of this type is attested as adjective in KTTA.

talai 'head' + *pookiRa* (PaRP form of *poo* 'go') > *talaipookiRa* 'urgent; compelling'

talaipookiRa is an idiomatic usage. The rarity of the *ceykiRa* type of adjective shows us that *ceykiRa*-type of non-finite forms are not productive source of lexical adjectives.

16. *ceyyum*-type of relative participle forms as adjectives

There are seven forms of this type that have been listed in KTTA as adjectives. Out of these seven forms three are simple and four are compounds.

Simple

ndikazhum (from the verb *ndikazh* 'happen';literally means 'that which happens') 'current'

paazhum (from the verb *paazh* 'ruin'; literally means 'that which ruins') 'useless; wretched'

varum (from the verb *vaa* 'come') 'coming; next'

Compound

etir 'opposite' + *varum* (from the verb *vaa* 'come') > *etirvarum* (literally means 'that which comes opposite') 'coming'

kiizh 'below' + *kaaNum* (from the verb kaaN 'see') > kiizhkkaaNum (literally means 'that which is seen below') 'the following'

ndaTam 'walking' + *aaTum* (from the verb aaTu 'move') > ndaTamaaTum (literally means 'that which moves by walks') 'movable'

pin 'behind' + *varum* (from the verb vaa 'come'> pin varum (literally means 'that which comes behind') 'following'

The rarity of lexicalization of *ceyyum*-type of forms as adjectives in KTTA shows that the non-finite forms of this type are not a productive source for the formation of lexical adjectives.

17. *ceyaata*-type of relative participle forms as adjectives

There are twenty-three forms of this type which have been listed in KTTA as adjectives. Out of twenty-four forms, eight forms are simple and the rest of the sixteen forms are compound.

Simple

aTaata 'improper; unbecoming'

allaata 'other than'

illaata 'of not being or existing'

innaata 'harmful; evil'

takaata 'improper'

taaLaata 'unbearable'

veeNTaata 'unnecessary'

Compound

N + *ceyyaata*-type non-finite form

iTai 'middle' + *aRaata* > iTaiyaRaata 'uninterrupted; without break; incessant'

iTai 'middle' + *viTaata* 'that which is not left' >iTaiviTaata 'uninterrupted; without break;incessant'

iNai 'match; pair' + *piriyaata* 'that which is not separated' > iNaipiriyaata 'inseparable'

inam 'sort; kind; identity' + *teriyaata* 'that which is not known' > inamteriyaata 'inexplicable; unidentifiable; vague'

inam 'sort; kind; identity' + puriyaata 'that which is not understood' > inampuriyaata 'inexplicable; unidentifiable; vague'

kaN 'eye' + *kaaNaata* 'that which is not seen' > kaN kaaNaata 'remote; far away'

kaN 'eye' + *koLLaata* 'that which is not taken in' > kaN koLLaata 'surpassing'

meel 'above' + *paTaata* 'that which is subjected to' > meeRpaTaata 'not exeeding'

varalaaRu 'history' + *kaaNaata* 'that wich is not seen' >*varalaaRu kaaNaata* 'unprecedented'

N + dat + *ceyyaata*-type of non-finite form

kavai 'forked stick' + *kku* + *utavaata* (negative relative participle form of *utavu* 'help' > *kavaikkutavaata* 'useless; worthless; futile'

N + N + *ceyaata*-type non-finite form

kaN 'eye' + *maN* 'earth' + *teriyaata* (negative relative participle form of *teri* 'know') > *kaNmaN teriyaata*

tan 'self' + *ndikar* 'equality' + *illaata* > *tannikarillaata* 'matchless; peerless'

tan 'self' + *ndirar* 'equality' +*aRRa* > *tannikaraRRa* 'matchless; peerless'

mun 'front' + *pin* 'back' + *teriyaata* (negative relative participle form of *teri* ‘know’ > *munpin teriyaata* 'unfamiliar; unknown'

The verbs from which the simple forms have been formed are defective verbs. The scaling of the lexicalization of the *ceyyaata*-type of relative participle forms as adjectives shows us that these types of forms are potential source for the deverbal adjectivalization.

ceyaa-type of relative participle forms as adjectives

There are no simple forms of this type; only compound forms of this type have been listed in KTTA as adjectives.

N + _ceyyaa_-type of relative participle form

iNai 'match; pair' + *piriyaa* (negative relative participle form of *piri* ‘separate’) > *iNaipiriyaa* ‘inseparable’

kaN 'eye' + *koLLaa* (negative relative participle form of *koL* ‘possess’) > *kaNkoLLaa* ‘surpassing’

maTTu 'limit' + *illaa* (negative relative participle form of *il* ‘be’ > *maTTillaa* ‘overwhelming’

N + N + _ceyyaa_-type of relative participle form

tan 'self' + *ndikar* 'equality' + *illaa* > *tannikarillaa* 'matchless; peerless'

Except *maTTillaa,* all the other forms of this type have equivalent *ceyyaata*-type of forms listed in KTTA. Though all *ceyyaata*-type of forms can have equivalent *ceyyaa*-type of forms, only the above listed forms are found in KTTA. It is to be noted that*ceyyaa*-type of forms belong to high language variety.

18. ADJECTIVES FROM A THIRD SOURCE

Adjectives dealt under this heading are formed form a third source where most of the members belonging to it cannot be categorized strictly as nouns or verbs. The adjectives that are classified here can be equated with the relative participle forms of the verbs; they can be, in general, said as the relative participle forms of the appellative verbs (in line with traditional grammarians). (Though some of the forms are nominal, due their similarities with the majority of the forms are grouped here.) The following classification is made taking into account different forms of the appellative verbs that can attribute nouns.

1. *peer*-type of adjectives

2. *peru*-type of adjectives

3. *perum*-type of adjectives

4. *periya*-type of adjectives

5. *ai*-suffixed adjectives

6. *ee*-suffixed adjectives

7. Other types of adjectives

***peer*-type of adjectives**

The words which are considered by traditional grammarians as appellative verbs and a few others whose derivation cannot be linked elsewhere are taken here as adjective of this type.

Those ending in consonant

in 'delightful;sweet',

iir 'two',

eN 'eight'

eezh 'seven',

oor 'one',

kaar 'black',

caaTcaat, 'identical or exactly the same',

ten 'south',

tiTiir 'abrupt; sudden; unexpected',

tol 'ancient; old' ,

ndal 'good'

ndaal 'four'

nduN 'small; tiny; minute',

punar 're-',

peer 'great; immense'

The forms such as ndal, peer can be equated with the cey type of relative participle form of verbs.

peru-type of adjectives

There are twelve adjectives of this type listed in KTTA. Out of which six are simple and six are complex.

Simple forms

oru 'one'

iru 'two'

muu ‘three’

ciRu 'small',

maRu 'further; another; opposite; alternate',

muzhu 'whole; entire; full; complete; total', and

veRRu 'empty; bare; blank; useless' are the simple forms.

Complex forms

Reduplicated forms

ov + oru 'one' > ovvoru 'every'

cinnam + ciRu 'small' > cinnanjciRu 'very small; very young'

Compound forms

in + oru > innoru 'another; one more'

oor 'one' + iru 'two' > ooriru 'a few'

maR 'another' + oru 'one' > maRRoru 'another'

perum-type of adjectives

There are sixteen adjectives of this type listed in KTTA, out of which thirteen are simple forms and three are complex forms

Simple forms

arum 'precious; important',

iLam 'young',

karum 'black',

kuRum 'short',

koTum 'terrible',

cem 'red',

tiim 'sweet',

ndeTum 'long',

pacum 'green; fresh',

pazham 'ancient' old; olden',

paazhum 'desolate; ruined; useless; wretched',

perum 'great; large; major; severe', and

veRum 'empty; bare; naked; mere'.

Complex

N + Adj > Adj

kaTTu + iLam 'young' > kaTTiLam 'strong and youthful; attractive and charming'

Adj + Adj

pazham 'old' + perum 'great' > pazhamperum 'veteran; seasoned'

mutu 'old' + perum 'great' > mutuperum > 'veteran; seasoned'

***periya*-type of adjectives**

The adjectives of this type can be equated with the *ceyta* type of relative participle forms of the verbs. These adjectives can be classified into three types:

1. *a*-suffixed adjectives

2. *iya*-suffixed adjectives

3. *aiya*-suffixed adjectives

4. *attiya*-suffixed adjectives

5. *uLLa*, *uTaiya* suffixed adjectives

a-suffixed adjectives

There are sixteen adjectives of this type listed in KTTA, out of which twelve are simple and four are complex.

Simple

andt + a > andta 'that'

indt + a > indta 'this'

endt + a > endta 'what'

in + a > inna 'such'

uL + a > uLLa 'having'

uTai + a > uTaiya 'having'

cin + a > cinna 'small'

tak + a > takka 'suitable'

tii + a > tiiya 'bad'

tuuy + > tuuya 'pure'

ndal + a > ndalla 'good'

mik + a > mikka 'very; extreme'

Compound

aru + mandt + a > arumandta 'dear'

in + oor + an + a > innooranna 'similar; such'

inna + piR + a > innapiRa 'of similar; and so on'

Reduplicated

ciR + cil + a > ciRcila 'slight or minor'

***aiya*-suffixed adjectives**

There are twelve adjectives listed in KTTA which can be analysed as formed by adding *a* to the *ai* suffixed nouns.

[anRu 'that day' + ai] + a > anRaiya 'of the day; of those days'

[i + tak + ai] + a > ittakaiya 'of this kind or sort or nature'

[inRu 'this day' + ai] + a > inRaiya 'this day's; today's; of this present time'

[een + ai] + a > eenaiya 'all other'

[ndaaL + ai] > ndaaLai 'tomorrow' + a > ndaaLaiya 'of tomorrow; future'

[ndeeRRu 'yesterday' + ai] + a > ndeeRaiya 'yesterday's; of the past'

[paNT + ai] + a > paNTaiya 'ancient; olden; former'

[pazh + ai] + a > pazhaiya 'old'

[taRpootu + ai] + a > taRpootaiya 'existing; present'

[pindt + ai] + a > pindtaiya 'later'

[mundt + ai] + a > mundtaiya 'previous'

[mun + ai] + a > munnaiya 'previous'

***iya*-suffixed adjectives**

There are twenty-three adjectives of this type listed in KTTA out of which twenty of them are simple and the rest three of them are compound.

Simple forms

ar + iya > ariya 'rare; precious; valuable'

azhaku + iya > azhakiya 'beautiful; lovely; charming'

uyar + iya > uyariya 'noble'

ur + iya > uriya 'characteristic of'

in + iya > iniya 'delightful'

kuur + iya > kuuriya 'pointed; sharp'

koT + iya > koTiya 'cruel'

ciR + iya > ciRiya 'small'

ciir + iya > ciiriya 'excellent'

tiN + iya > tiNNiya 'strong; firm'

nduN + iya > nduNNiya 'small; tiny'

ndeT + iya > ndeTiya 'tall; high'

ndeer + iya > ndeeriya 'excellent'

pac + iya > paciya 'green'

put + iya > putiya 'new'

per + iya > periya 'big; large'

mutal + iya > mutaliya 'and the rest'

mut + iya > mutiya 'aged; old'

mel + iya > melliya 'thin; slender'

vaR + iya > vaRiya 'poverty stricken; impoverished'

Compound forms

N + iya-suffixed form

aLappu 'measurement' + [ar + iya] > aLappariya 'innumerable; incredibly high'

Reduplicated Compound

puttam + [put + iya] > puttamputiya 'brand-new'

[N + Dat] + iya-suffixed form

[ceyal + ku] + [ar + iya] > ceyaRkariya 'extraordinary'

attiya-suffixed adjectives

There are five adjectives of this type.

kizhakku 'east' + attu + iya > kizhakkattiya 'eastern'

camiipam 'proximity' + attu + iya > camiipattiya 'recent'

teRku 'south' + attu + iya > teRkattiya 'southern'

meeRku 'west' + attu + iya > meeRkattiya 'western'

vaTakku 'north' + attu + iya > vaTakkattiya 'northern'

uLLa and *uTaiya* as adjectivalizer

uLLa which is the adjectival form of the root word *uL* and *uTaiya* which is the adjectival form of the root word *uTai* are synonymous to *aana* in the formation of adjectives from certain nouns. *uLLa* and *uTaiya* are not recognized as an adverbializer in KTTA.

azhaku 'beauty' + uLLa > azhakuLLa 'beautiful'

azhaku 'beauty ' + uTaiya > azhakuTaiya 'beautiful'

aRivu 'knowledge' + uLLa > aRivuLLa 'clever'

aRivu 'knowledge' + uTaiya > aRivuTaiya 'clever'

While *aana*, *uLLa* and *uTaiya* are used for brining out the positive sense of the quality denoted by the nouns. *aRRa* and *illaata*can be considered as forms antonymous to the former three forms which are used for bringing out the negative sense of the quality denoted the nouns which precede them. *ceyta*-type of adjectival forms can be synonymous with forms derived by the suffixation of adjectival suffixes *aana*, *mikka*, *uLLa* and *uTaiya* with nouns. The following table will illustrate this point.

***ceyta*- type of adjectival forms**	**The synonymous simple as well as derived forms (formed by adjectival suffixes *aana, mikka, uLLa and uTaiya*)**
akanRa 'wide'	*akalammaana, akalamikka, akalamuLLa*
aazhndta 'deep'	*aazhamaana, aazhamuLLa*
izhindta 'low'	*izhivaana, izhivuLLa*
uyarndta 'high'	*uyarvaana, uyarvuLLa*
oTungkiya 'narrow'	*oTukkamaana*
karutta/*kaRutta* ‘black’	*kaar, karuppu, karum, kariya,karumaiyaana*

kanatta 'heavy'	*kanamaana, kanamuLLa*
kuRukiya 'narrow'	*kuRu, kuRum, kuRukalaana*
kuRaindta 'low'	*kuRai, kuRivaana*
kuurtta/kuurndta 'sharp'	*kuur, kuuriya, kuurmaiyaana,kuurmaimikka*
keTTa 'bad'	*keeTu, keTutalaana* ?
ciRandta 'eminent'	*ciRappu, ciRappaana, ciRappumikka*
cemmaandta 'exalted'	*cem, cemaiyaaana*
takundta 'sitable'	*taku, takutiyaana, takutimikka*
taTitta 'thick'	*taTi, taTiya, taTippaana*
tazhaindta 'soft'	*tazhaivaana*
tiraNTa 'vast'	*tiraLaana*
teLLiya 'clear'	*teLLu*
nderungkiya 'intimate'	*nderukkamaana*
parandta 'vast'	*paravalaana*
pootiya 'enough'	*pootumaana*
mikundta 'much'	*miku, mikka, mikutiyaana*

The adjectivalizers antonymous to *keTTa* are *aana*, *uLLa* and *uTaiya*. Though *uLLa* and *uTaiya*, as stated already, are synonymous with *aana*, *aana* cannot be always replaced by *uLLa* and *uTaiya* and vice versa. Gopal (1981) in the appendix of his thesis gives a table in which nouns are tabled against the adjectivalizers (*uLLa*, *uTaiya*, *aana*) they take. He lists 603 nouns and out of them 344 nouns are capable of forming adjectives by taking *uLLa* or *uTaiya*; 538 nouns are capable of forming adjectives by taking *aana*. According to his table, *uLLa* and *uTaiya* adjectivalize the same nouns; *aana*, with the exception of few nouns (ex. *akkarai* 'interest'+*uLLa* > *akkaraiyuLLa* 'interested' *akkarai* 'interest' + *uTaiya* > *akkaraiyuTaiya*'interested', *akkarai+aana*> **akkaraiyaana*.), adjectivalize most of the nouns, which undergoes adjectivalization by *uLLa* and*uTaiya*; it also adjectivalize a number of nouns, which cannot be adjectivalized by *uLLa* and *uTaiya*. (It should be noted that KTTA allows the formation of *akkaraiyaana* 'having serious attention'.)

_ai_-suffixed adjectives

There only three adjectives of this type listed in KTTA.

paNT + *ai* > *paNTai* 'ancient; olden; former'

meel 'above' + *ai* > *meelai* 'western'

kiizh 'below' + *ai* > *kiizhai* 'eastern; oriental'

_ee_-suffixed adjectives

There is only one adjective of this type listed in KTTA.

oru 'one' + *ee* > *oree* 'one and only; the only; very same'

Other types of adjectives

Simple

itara 'other'

upa 'sub-; supplementary'

caataa 'plain'

makaa 'great'

maa 'large'

maaji 'former'

muu 'three'

vaTa 'north'

veeti 'chemical'

Reduplicated

toLatoLa 'loose; baggy'

19. REMARKS ON *peer, peru, perum, periya* TYPES OF ADJECTIVES

Tradtional grammars distinguish two types of verbs: *terindilai vinaikaL*, the verbs which are capable of taking take tense markers and *kuRippu vinaikaL* 'appelative verbs', the verbs which Most of the adjectives listed under *peer*, *peru*, *perum*, *periya* types of adjectives fall under appellative verbs. Some of the root forms exist as attributes to nouns (ex. *peer* 'big', *oor* 'one' and some of them do not exists in the shape posited here (for example *tuuy*, *paNT*, etc.). They are posited to keep up with the uniformity in the formation of the concerned adjectives and the posited forms can be justified diachronically. The traditional grammarians reconstruct the appellative adjectives as nominal forms. For example, *peer*, *peru* and *perum* are reconstructed by traditional grammarians as *perumai*. According to traditional grammarians *peer*, *peru*, *perum* attributive forms of the noun *perumai* or forms derived from *perumai*. They treat adjectival forms as forms deduced from the *mai* suffixed nominal forms by sandhi change. The following examples will exemplify this.

perumai + *azhaki* > *peerazhaki* 'immensely beautiful woman'

perumai + *veLLam* > *peru veLLam* 'flood'

On the similar lines the traditional grammars deduce *oor* 'a' from *onRu* 'one' and *vaTa* from *vaTakku* 'north'.

onRu 'one' + *aayiram* 'thousand'> *ooraayiram* 'one thousand'

vaTakku 'north' + *ticai* 'direction' > *vaTaticai* 'northerndirection'

The rules of deduction by sandhi changes as envisaged by the traditional grammars appear to be irregular. There is no justification for this type of traditional analysis as *perumai* itself can be analysed as derived from the root *peru* by the suffixation of *-mai*. If we take adjectival forms as alternants of nominal forms, then we have to posit adhoc morphophonemic rules to account for the change of one form into another.

perumai 'greatness' + *aapattu* 'danger' > *peeraapattu* 'great danger'

iraNTu 'two' + *aayiram* 'thousand' > *irraayiram* 'two thousand'

teRku 'south' + *ticai* 'direction' > *tenticai* 'south'

More over *prerumai* 'greatness' comes as an attribute to *aapattu,* thereby exhibit the semantic irregularity in interpreting the attributive meaning. So it is better for us to treat the alternant forms such as *peer*, *peru* and *perum* as adjectives rather than deriving them from noun.

Regularity can be visualized if we derive the suffixed-forms from presumed root forms as given in our analysis. It has to be noted that a root appellative adjective can have four forms as in the case of *peer - peer, peru, perum* and *periya*. The first three forms are bound forms and the last one is an independent forms. Some appellative root forms have all the four types of adjectival forms and some may not have all the four forms, missing one or two. The following table stands to testify this.

***peer*-type**	***peru*-type**	***perum*-type**	***periya* type**	**Related qualitative or numeral noun**
*andt/*a			andta	
*ar		arum	ariya	arumai
			azhakiya	azhaku
			itara	
*indt/*i			indta	
In			iniya	inimai
*in			inna	
Iir	iru			iraNTu/irumai
			upa	
*uyar			uyariya	

*ur			uriya	urimai
*uL			uLLa	
*endt/*e			endta	
EN				
*en			enna	
eezh	ezhu			eezhu/ezhumai
oor	oru			onRu/orumai
kaar	?karu	karum	kariya	karumai
*kuR	?kuRu	kuRum		?kuRumai
*kuur			kuuriya	kuurmai
*koT		koTum	koTiya	koTumai
caaTcaat			cataa	
			caataa	
*cil			?cila	
?ciR	ciRu		ciRiya	ciRumai
*cin			cinna	
*ciir			ciiriya	
cem/*cev			cevviya	cemmai
*tiN			tiNNiya	tiNmai
*tii		tiim		
*tii			tiiya	tiimai
ten				teRku
tiTiir				
tol/ton				tonmai
ndal/ndan		ndalla		ndanmai
ndaal/*ndaa				ndaanku
nduN			nduNNiya	nduNmai
ndeT			ndeTiya	ndeTumai
*ndeer			ndeeriya	ndeermai
*pac		pacum	paciya	paccai/pacumai
?pal/?pan			pala	panmai
paazh		pazham	pazha, pazhaiya	pazhamai
?put	?putu		putiya	putumai
punar				
peer	peru	perum	periya	perumai
			makaa	
*maR	maRu		maRRa/maRRaiya	
			maa	
			maaji	
*mut	?mutu		mutiya	mutumai
*mutal			mutaliya	
*muzh	muzhu			muzhumai
muu/*mu				muunRu/mummai

*mel/*men			melliya	menmai
*vaT			vaTa	vaTakku
*vaR			vaRiya	vaRumai
*veR	veRRu	veRum		veRumai

["*" denotes that the item marked with * is not found in the dictionary or is not a dictionary form. "?" indicates that the forms marked by it is possible but is not listed in KTTA as adjectival form.]

The table shows us that the qualitative adjectives have two or three adjectival forms. All the qualitative adjectives have *mai*-suffixed qualitative nouns. peer-type of adjectival form, *peru*-type of adjectival form and *perum*-type of adjectival form can be considered to belonging to one morpheme as they can be phonologically conditioned. *peer*-type of form is suffixed with nouns beginning with a vowel; *perum*-type of form comes before nouns beginning with stop consonants; and *peru*-type of forms comes before nouns beginning with non-stop consonants; *periya* type of form is an independent form occurring before space juncture and thus differing from the previously mentioned three bound forms.

peer ‘big’ + *aapattu* ‘accident’ > *peeraapattu* 'great accident'

peru ‘big’ + *veLLam* ‘water’ > *peruveLLam* ‘flood'

perum ‘big’ + *pakuti* ‘part’ > *perum pakuti* 'great part'

periya atikaari 'superior officer'

Actually *-m* has four alternant phonemes *-ng* occurring before nouns beginning with *k*, *nj* occurring before nouns beginning with *c*, *nd* occurring before nouns beginning with t and m occurring before nouns beginning with *p*.

perum ‘big’ + *kaaRRu* ‘wind’ > *perungkaaRRu* 'great wind'

perum + *cirippu* ‘laugh’ > *perunjcirippu* 'great laugh'

perum + *taaTi* ‘beard’ > *perundtaaTi* 'great beard'

perum + *paavam* ‘sin’ > *perumpaavam* 'great sin'

The generalized distribution based on phonology will not work when there is meaning or usage difference between the individual forms of a set. For example *kaar*, which belongs to higher variety of Tamil, can come before nouns beginning with both vowels and consonants.

kaar ‘black’ + *kuundtal* ‘hair’ > *kaar kuundtal* 'black hair'

kaar ‘black’ + *iruL* ‘darkness’ > *kaariruL* 'dark night'

The phonological distribution will be disturbed in the absence of one or more forms in a set. The numeral nouns have one or two adjectival forms out of which the first one is *peer*-type of form and the second one is *peru*-type of form. The numeral adjectives denoting 'one', 'two' and 'seven' have two forms and those denoting 'three' and 'four' have one form each. The two forms of 'one' and 'two' are phonologically conditioned - the peer-type of forms occur before nouns beginning with vowel and *peru*-type of forms occur before nouns beginning with consonant.

oor ‘one’ + *aayiram* ‘thousand’ > *oraayiram* 'one thousand'

iir ‘two’ + *aTi* ‘step’ > *iiraTi* 'two steps'

oru ndaaL 'one day'

iru kaalkaL 'two legs'

Three and four have one more form for each *mu* and *ndaa* respectively which are not listed in KTTA as they are not adjectival forms; [*mu* comes before *patu* 'ten' *nduuRu* 'hundred'as muppatu mundnduuRu 'three hundred' and *ndaa* comes before nduuRu].

The demonstrative adjectives have only periya type of forms. The comes before nouns to demonstrate them. The bound forms *a*, *i*and *e* can be visualized as alternants of *andta*, *indta* and *endta* respectively.

andta paiyan / *appiyan* 'that boy'

indta paiyan / *ippaiyan* 'this boy'

endta paiyan / *eppaiyan* 'which boy'

The quantitative adjectives *cila* 'some' and *pala* 'many' have been listed in kTTA as nouns, though their use as adjectives has been taken care of under the same lemas/citations. The following examples will illustrate their use as adjectives.

cila tavaRukaL 'some mistakes'

pala iTangkaL 'many places'

pala has two bound alternants *pal* and *pan*.

pal ‘many’ + aayiram ‘thousand’ > *pallaayiram* 'many thousands'

pan ‘many’ + *muRai* ‘times’ > *panmuRai* 'many times'

pal and *pan* are not listed adjectives in KTTA as they are not productively used as attributes to nouns.

20. CONCLUSION

The following table gives the statistical details of the types of adjectives found in KTTA.

Sl. no.	Types of adjectives	Number of forms
1	*aana*-suffixed adjectives	100+
2	*enRa*-suffixed adjectives	10+
3	*cey*-type adjectives	17+
4	*ceyta*-type adjectives	117+
5	*ceykiRa*-type adjectives	1+
6	ceyyum-type adjectives	7+
7	*ceyaata*-type adjectives	22+
8	*ceyaa*-type adjectives	4+
9	Phonologically unchanged denominal adjectives	22+
10	Adjectives formed by the germination of the consonant of the final syllable of the concerned noun.	5+
11	Adjectives formed by the deletion of *m/n/r* of the final syllable*am\an\ar* of the concerned noun	42+
12	*iya* suffixed denominal adjectives	13+
13	*aiya* suffixed denominal adjecives	20+
14	*peer*-type of adjecives	25+
15	*peru*-type of adjectives	12+
16	*perum*-type of adjceives	51+
17	*periya*-type of adjectives	51+
18	*a* suffixed adjective	16+
19	*iya* suffixed adjectives	23+
20	*aiya* suffixed adjectives	5+

A particular type of rule or operation is productive in the formation of words will be decided by the fact that whether the word formation rule or operation is capable of forming new words or not. There are different views regarding whether a particular wordformation rule or operation is productive or not. The statistical information may be taken as a secondary support for a primary decision. Based on the above discussions we can arrive at the following statements, though not coclusively, tentatively at least.

- There is no problem in considering all the above listed non-finite forms of verbs as attributes to nouns and there by consider them as belonging to the syntactic category called adjective. The issue here is whether to consider all these forms belonging to the word class called adjective or not. As far as the function is concerned, there is no

differences between denominal adjectives, appellative deverbal adjectives and deverbal adjectives. Traditional grammars consider the relative participle forms as non-finite forms that occur before nouns and thus differentiate them from other non-finite forms that occur before verbs.

- Nouns have the tendency of being used as adjectives if they stand to denote certain qualities that are attributive in nature. So nouns that denote some abstract sense have the likelihood of being used and/or lexicalized as adjectives.

- The use of appellative relative participle forms as adjectives seems to be a traditionally established function. Even traditional grammarians consider the root of these forms, which do not inflect for tense as verbs, but take finite PNG (person-number-genedrer) syffix as *kuRippu vinaikaL* 'appellative verbs'. The adjectival forms of this type are very much lexicalized and are closed sets. The use of relative participle forms adjective is also a traditionally established function. As these forms are considered as non-finite forms of verbs, they are not assigned to a separate grammatical category (or word class) called adjective.

- Listing all the relative participle forms of verbs that occur before nouns as adjectives in a dictionary is not economical. KTTA has listed only those forms that are lexicalized at the semantic level as adjectives.

- *aana* seems to be a productive suffix in the formation of lexical adjectives, though there are controversies in taking it as a derivative suffix. *uLLa*, *uTaiya koNTa*, *mikka*, *aRRa* and *enRa* can also be manipulated for the formation of adjectives in a restricted way.

- Lexicalization of the relative participle forms of verbs listed above into adjectives gives us the clue that they form the rich source from which adjectives can be formed by lexicalization as the semantic level.

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